

He has been active in the Boy Scouts, the YMCA, and he also served as president of the National Wildlife Federation. I have a lengthy statement I will put in the RECORD, but I think that he is really an example of the American dream come true and an individual who returned many of his talents to his community, his State and his Nation, serving both in volunteer capacities and in the legislative and judicial branches of government.

H. Res. 417 introduced by Representative GIBBONS of Nevada, recognizes the career and efforts of former Member C. Clifton Young. Currently serving on the Nevada Supreme Court, Justice Young will be retiring from the Court at the end of this year when his term expires, thus completing a career which was comprised of decades of selfless public service.

Justice C. Clifton Young prepared for his illustrious career growing up in Lovelock, Nevada, selling newspapers and Grit magazine, shining shoes, painting houses, and satisfying the community thirst in the hot Nevada plains as the local soda jerk. Even with all of these commitments Young graduated Valedictorian of his High School class.

At the University of Nevada in Reno, Young remained active, becoming President of the Lamda Chi Fraternity, cadet commander of the campus ROTC, and was perhaps the only student with membership in both the University Singers and the college wrestling team.

Young went on to join the army after college, and spent the next three and a half years in the Infantry of the 103rd Division. After serving tours of duty in France, Germany, and Austria, he was honorably discharged as a Major at the age of 23.

After the war, Young went on to graduate from Harvard Law School. From there Young set in for the beginnings of what would become over a half century of public service. From a country public administrator, Young went on to become Nevada's then lone Representative in Congress, and over his two terms never missed a vote. In 1966 he was elected to the Nevada State Senate, where he served for 14 years.

He was then elected in 1984 to the Nevada Supreme Court, where he will have served for 18 years upon his retirement. While engaged in all of these life activities, Young also found time to be active in the Boy Scouts, YMCA, and serve as President of the National Wildlife Federation.

C. Clifton Young has given much to his community, and I support this resolution recognizing his public service. And let me just state that Justice Young deserves something back from the District of Columbia. You see, when he first came here with his wife back in 1952, full of the excitement of representing the people of Nevada, he was greeted by the District not with parades or fanfare, but instead by having his car stolen. We cannot replace his car, but we can support this resolution, which I urge all Members to do.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 417, which honors the life and work of Nevada Justice C. Clifton Young, and I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution.

This bill was marked up by the Committee on the Judiciary in June of this

year. No objections have been registered about this bill either before, during or after the Committee on the Judiciary considered the resolutions. In fact, H. Res. 417 has garnered universal support. While I do not know Justice Young personally, I was told in the committee's consideration of this bill, and it became apparent he is quite a remarkable man.

Justice Young has led a life of public service. He served his country as an officer in the 103rd Infantry Division in France, Germany and Austria in World War II. He has served on the Nevada Supreme Court since 1984. He also served as president of the National Wildlife Foundation.

Sadly, Justice Young is retiring from the Nevada Supreme Court. It is only right at this time Congress pause to honor Justice Young and reflect on his public service. Once again, I urge all my colleagues to support H. Res. 417.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor today to be on the floor to speak in favor of H. Res. 417, a resolution I introduced to recognize the distinguished career and extraordinary life of Justice C. Clifton Young. Justice Cliff Young will be retiring this year after serving 18 years on the Nevada Supreme Court. However, this achievement is only one in a long list of accomplishments which span Justice Young's lifetime.

As a young boy in the rural, agricultural community of Lovelock, Nevada, Cliff Young was the son of pioneers and soon learned at an early age the value of hard work. As a youth he had a series of odd jobs from shining shoes to painting houses to installing sidewalks.

His work ethic earned him the honor of being named valedictorian of his high school class and then earning the highest scholastic achievement at graduation from the University of Nevada at Reno. He would eventually continue his studies at Harvard Law School thanks to the G.I. Bill, but before he embarked on a career in law and public service, Justice Young served his Nation as an officer in the 103rd Infantry Division during World War II. He was honorably discharged as a major at the sage age of 23.

After his military service and finishing law school, Cliff Young was elected to his first public office, the Washoe County public administrator. Two years later he would be elected the Representative of Nevada in this Chamber, the House of Representatives, where he served two terms, never missing a single vote. His time in Washington proved to be quite eventful and not solely due to legislation which

came before Congress. Upon his arrival to the Nation's Capital with his wife, their car was stolen. Then while serving in Congress, shots were fired into the Chamber wounding the Member sitting next to him.

Yes, Justice Young's service in Congress was certainly eventful. After serving two terms, Cliff Young would return home to the State of Nevada. He would then serve 14 years in the Nevada State senate and be elected to the Nevada Supreme Court in 1984. At the end of this term, Justice Young will have completed 50 years of public service to his State and to the Nation. All the while he remained active in his local community as a member of various organizations including serving as President of the YMCA, State chairman of the Nevada Cancer Association Campaign, and chairman of the Washoe County Parks and Recreation Board.

Justice Young not only devoted his life to public service but also to our legal system as a leader for meaningful judicial reform. His years of commitment to fairness and equality set him apart and earned him the respect of his colleagues and fellow Nevadans.

Justice Young stands as a role model to all Americans. This resolution celebrates Justice Young's life, his work and, yes, his dedication. May this recognition inspire others to follow in his footsteps and embark on similar courses of distinguished service.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 417.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ROBERT WAYNE JENKINS STATION

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4851) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6910 South Yorktown Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the "Robert Wayne Jenkins Station."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4851

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ROBERT WAYNE JENKINS STATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6910 South Yorktown Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and known as the Southside Station, shall be known and designated as the "Robert Wayne Jenkins Station".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Robert Wayne Jenkins Station.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4851.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider H.R. 4851, a bill to designate the postal facility located at 6910 South Yorktown Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the Robert Wayne Jenkins Station. I would like to thank my colleagues from Oklahoma for co-sponsoring this legislation.

On December 21, 2001, Robert Wayne Jenkins left his home to go to work at the Southside Postal Station in Tulsa, leaving his wife Amber and daughter Caitlyn safely at home. He arrived at work in his usual quiet, but friendly, demeanor and proceeded to prepare his mail route.

Before leaving the office to deliver his route, he told a fellow letter carrier, "Be safe," and then he left to deliver his own route. He was shot at about 2:45 in the afternoon by an armed assailant and died instantly.

Robert was in his sixth year of service and had just turned 30 years old and had recently become a father. He had gained the respect and admiration of his colleagues for his professionalism and devotion to his wife and daughter. My heart goes out to his wife, Amber, and daughter, Caitlyn.

His co-workers began working towards this honor for him immediately after the tragedy, and I was notified of the request from Dick Schweitzer of the Oklahoma division of the U.S. Postal Service. I am happy to introduce this bill because I believe that it is most appropriate to honor a man who asked for so little but gave so much to his family, his friends, the U.S. Postal Service and the Tulsa community.

I think it is right to remember Robert Wayne Jenkins, the victim of a horrific senseless crime, by renaming the facility he worked for after him. Postal workers work through many tough conditions every day throughout our country, and I believe we honor both Robert Wayne Jenkins and all of his honorable public servants by passing this bill. Therefore, I urge all Members to support the adoption of H.R. 4851.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I rise to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 4851, which names a postal facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma, after Robert Wayne Jenkins.

H.R. 4851, which enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire Oklahoma delegation, was introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN) on May 23, 2002. Mr. JENKINS was a postal letter carrier who was delivering mail on his route when he was shot to death for no reason. A 9-year career letter carrier, Mr. JENKINS was a dedicated and trusted postal employee who went about his job in an efficient and effective manner. Sadly, he leaves behind a wife, Amber, and her infant, Caitlyn.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the support of naming a post office after Mr. Robert Wayne Jenkins, slain postal letter carrier. But I am deeply disappointed and saddened that we were unable to also consider additional naming postal legislation today. Let me explain.

Last week two postal naming bills were placed on the postal naming list for floor consideration and subsequently removed from consideration. Those bills were H.R. 5340, sponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), which names a post office after the late great broadcaster Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn, and H.R. 2578, sponsored by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), which names a postal facility after former Representative Augustus F. Hawkins. These bills too have met the Committee on Government Reform policy and have been co-sponsored by the entire California delegation.

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They, too, deserve prompt consideration and name postal facilities after deserving individuals. Both H.R. 5340 and H.R. 2578 deserve immediate consideration on the House floor.

While we will not object to today's bill, we will object to future bills if the Republican leadership does not schedule Democratic postal-naming bills for a House vote so that there can be equity and fairness in the process.

Mr. Jenkins was a letter carrier, one of a proud group of employees who performed a valuable service to our country. In serving his country, Mr. Jenkins could not have paid a higher price. I believe that we should honor him by naming a postal facility after him. I shall indeed vote for H.R. 4851 and urge my colleagues to take similar action. However, I reiterate and urge the Republican leadership to schedule votes on H.R. 5340, H.R. 2578, and other Democratic postal-naming bills so that we can honor these deserving individuals by naming postal facilities after them.

I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma for introducing this legislation, urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4851.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House rule IX, clause 1, I rise to give notice of my intent to present a question of privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

A resolution, in accordance with House Rule IX, expressing a sense of the House that its integrity has been impugned due to the failure of the House to fulfill its obligations under Article I, Section VIII of the Constitution

Whereas Article I, Section VIII, of the Constitution states Congress shall have Power to promote the progress of Science and the useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Whereas such protections on Writings and Discoveries have been promulgated by patent, copyright, and other laws, including Public Law 98-417, affording Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries for a limited period of time;

Whereas Public Law 98-417 breaches this constitutional requirement by failing to impose such limitation on the protection of certain medical inventions;

Whereas provisions of Public Law 98-417 imbue the Food and Drug Administration with the authority to secure for limited time for Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Medical Inventions;

Whereas public Laws 98-417 fails to provide the Food and Drug Administration the authority to refrain from securing this exclusive right for inventors if the conditions for such exclusivity are not met;

Whereas due to the failure of Congress to provide the Food and Drug Administration with the proper authority to fulfill obligations under the Act, certain medical inventions have received the exclusive Right to their respective Inventions without limitation;

Whereas the unlimited exercise of exclusivity by prescription drug manufacturers subjects healthcare consumers and third party payers to no-competitive prices and results in significantly higher prescription drug costs for purchasers;

Whereas health care costs increased by 5% in 2001, 3.7 times faster than overall inflation rate;

Whereas prescription drug cost spending is the fastest growing component of health care costs, and rose 17% in 2001;